## THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1861,

My excellent friend, do not come to Washing ton-I say friend, for if you are a subscriber to THE TRIBUNE, daily, semi-weekly, or weekly, you are my friend, and I claim that touching telation although I may never have had the honor to exchange cards with you, or dine, of take a drink-of cold water with you. Still if you should ever visit the Capital, despite my advice, with your youngest daughter, I shall be most happy to take her out to the camp of the 7th Regiment, although carriage-hire is expen aive-running the chances of getting a domestic absolution-go with her to Mrs. Thumadiddi's arst "at home"-the residuary legatee of accumulated profits in the negro trade, which her husband, much to his regret, could not take with him-provided I am "expected'-point out the Mustrious living portraits, civic and chivalrous, of Columbia's most favorite sons and daughters, and do everything but dance, to fill out the most grave and responsible duties of fashionable life. But I repeat, lest this long parenthsis may have weakened the force of my opening adulationdo not come to Washington. No one wants you here, the President is not at all lonely, nor do any of his Secretaries suffer from lack of society. Even if Gen. Scott wished to fall on his sword he would have to do it in an audience at least as large as the full panel of a petit jury. There are ten candidates for every Mayor, and twenty for every Brigadier-Generalcy, and from that running down to messengerships, five hundred to a thousand each. The botelkeepers, always hospitable, have abundant drafts on bed and board, and will not miss you. But If you will come, notwithstanding, borrow the uniform of a militia Colonel, and hire a pair of epaulettes of Horshman & Co., and when you evrive here travel on your military renown-talk about raising a brigade or building a fleet of gunboats. If nothing else comes of it, you may get an invitation to dire with a Secretary-perhaps get a sporadic free drink or two from some brothers in arms, if the water does not agree with your stomach, and you step up to the

But I must hint to you that unless you have five hundred dollars with your banker, which you can check out for campaign expenses, you had better negotiate a moderate loan before you buy your railroad ticket, and ask your estimable partner to put half a dozen shirts, with a few relays of other necessary articles for the journey into your value. Pleasure and sight-seeing here is adjusted to a Federal money standard, quite depletory to short purses. Stay away. You can wear out your double soles fast enough at home, and waste your stock of good nature over your servants and children in your city brown-stonefront, or country villa, without swelling the dividends of railway corporations, or feeding the money-tills of those who take in strangers en route, or at the National Metropolis. And again, Agricola of the Grain States, man

of broad acres, corn-fields, cattle, and comfort, do not let Amos, or Asa, or Abner slough off their maternal homespun to get into diplomatic black, and, with a letter from the Hon. Didymue Dunderhead, M. C. of the District, to the President, come on for a clerkship. On this point, as Fisher Ames said, in a magnificent burst of eloquence, "my emotions are unutterable." Clerkships in the abstract are well enough. They are reputable, and your son had better take one rather than to travel on a Western river and play poker, or enter into a partnership in the manufacture of bogus coin.

A man of advanced years, who has lost fortune by failures of creditors to pay, panic in stock, or loss of cargoes, when he looks into the sad eyes of his wife, and the sweet faces of his and pass it into their mouths not only without obloquy, but with bonor. But, to a young man, with the glow of health and stamina of constitution, hardy by labor, and brown with toil, let him avoid the portal of a Department as he would the door of a prison. If my sons must come to Washington, I would rather see them driving a public carriage, two in hand, than have them look to clerical life as a permanence. You doubt this, but bring in a copy of the Holy Evangelists, and I will testify to its truth. A stipendiary to a livery, he may, in time, own a coach, rise to be the proprietor of an omnibus, afterward build a railroad, and retire to quiet life with his side peckets well lined with first mortgage seven per cents and regularly paid coupons.

Suppose you get, without weary waiting and worrying anxiety, your appointment, the path of peril is just opening before you. You bring your wife here, simple with the habits of country life, reasonable in wishes, and contented in the narrow circle in which she has moved. Soon silks and laces, furs and folly, get possession of her thoughts in the haberdashery of the Avenue. She skirmishes on the outposts of society at the President's levee, or the grand Vanity Fair of music by the Marine Band, each about as select as a camp-meeting or a cattle-show. Then comes the inflammation of bills at Harper's and Hoore's: so on then follows in the train of embarrassments the anticipation of salary at from five to ten per centra month in usury, and when mis-erable with expenditure beyond your means and confusion of money affairs, comes the inauguration of a hostile Administration. Then comes the shame and the real sorrow-then self-respect retires, and sycophancy takes possession of the evacuated post.

Then, you dog members and friends of influence to keep you in place-put in reams of paper in pleadings or protests for your retention-your wife joins in the supplications, in personal importunity, and if she is beautiful there follows what you would dread to think upon, and of which I cannot speak-the darker shadings of a secret bitterer than death itself-a blight of soul - a crime inexpressible here, and hoping forgiveness hereafter, only in the mercy which is all-embracing and allpardoning. I do not exaggerate, but only state lamentable fact, when I declare that for every probable, I might have said possible vacancy, there are, at least, one hundred applicants. My congratulations are not for the one who succeeds, but for the ninety-nine who fail.

If you have come here in person, pay your bill, and go home, a sadder but a wiser man. If you are at home waiting for every mail to bring your invitation to take possession of \$1,200 to \$2,000 er annue, cease your anxieties. Follow the

plow, go to the workshop, stand behind the counter, enlist as a private in the volunteer infantry or cavalry, or even deck-hand on a steamboat, or man the brakes on a railway train. Take your chances for position and consideration, and with good habits, industry and cold water diet, you will be somebody it you stay in your own local ty; you will fade from remembrance if you come here and die in a Department.

INTERESTING PROM BALTIMORE.

Seizure of Queer Contrahand of War-Peace ful Transit of two Ohio Regiments-Ditto of the New York Highlanders-Extreme Bitterness of the Rebels-Necessity for Martial Law.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, May 23, 1861. Last evening information was lodged with the District Attorney of the shipment of contraband goods to the South, via Harper's Ferry, in boxes bearing a certain mark, and in bundles wrapped up in newspapers, carried under the arms of passengers. The informant, being unwilling to expose Limself to persecution by a formal notice-which it seems to me was unnecessarily required of him by the District Attorney in the present state of things-withdrew the case, and sent word to Col. McCouncil of the Maryland regiment of regulars, who directed the capture of the whole lot of goods at the Relay House, and they were found to be cotton ducking for tents. Several bundles wrapped in wspapers, in the possession of passengers, were eized, and found to contain India-rubber blankets and apes. There is a promptitude about Colonel McC-nell's movements that does the heart of every leval man good. Haggling and stickling about legal forms in present emergencies are little less than playing into the hands of the rebels.

This morning fractions of the New-York Irish Regiment and other commands at Washington, numbering 400 in all, passed through this city, taking the bloody ground of Prait street for their route. They threw out to companies of armed flankers, and the rest were driven through in cars. The mob of the 19th of April, and their gentlemen abettors, were among the missing. Pract street is consecrated to the footsteps of Freedom once more; but the blood of the murdered is yet un-

The news spread through the city at an early hour, that the New-York Highlanders in full costume, were to arrive at the President-street depot, at I o clock today. An immense crowd of anxious people assembled, they saw what they did not expect, the arrival and debarcation of the 1st and 2d Ohio Regiments. Perfect order prevailed on every side, without the intervention of the police. In a very brief time, the whole column, with two bands of music, were in marching er er, and passing up Exeterand down Loubard streets, along the pavements of which thousands upon thousands were ranged to witness the inspiriting scene. The columns, in sections of six abreast, reached the Camden depot without a single contretemps, or ill-natured exhibition that was reported. With here and there un enthusiastic exception, a respectful silence was observed by the spectators. At the corner of South and Lombard streets, one poor fellow feil under the great leat of the sun, but he was instantly picked up by his loyal men, tenderly cared for, and put in a gentleman's carriage, which drove up rapidly with him to the depot, where he joined his command in time. The marching of these two regiments through Baltiore will doubtless long be remembered by the brave follows, for though no ill-feeling was betrayed, yet the reception must have been a freezing one to their feelings. It was so to mine, though the party I was with took especial occasion to manifest our warm-spoken welcome to the ranks as they severally passed, which

was gladly responded to.

While I write, 5 p. m., the world and his wife are out, looking for the arrival and transit of the New-York Highlanders, who are expected some time during the afternoon. As I shall not be able to be present, I have commissioned a friend to report to me the particulars, should they pass this afternoon. The petty hostility displayed toward this gallant regiment by certain eton newspapers, is an evidence of mennness which our fellow-citizens of Scotch birth may treat with the contempt it deserves. The Scotch people of Bultimore are generally loyal, and they resent the conduct of those Boston papers in no small degree.

The hitterness of the Baltimore rebels is hourly the increase. It threatens to be the death of the whole aristocratic gang, men, women and children. Indeed, I should not be surprised to hear that the disease under which they are laboring, bas taken on the form of hydrophobia. One woman, a mother too, and an ornanent in high life in other days, while conversing a quiet lady-like Union woman, yesterday, was enddealy seized with a frenzy, and, jumping up from her chair, paraded up and down the room with the fiercest steps, sawing the air the while with outstretched arm, and uttering maledictions like the following: " For my part, I wish Jeff. Davis's soldiers would get to Baltimore, and with drawn swords, cut the hearts out of every Union man, woman and child, and make mince meat of them!" This is but a sample of the bitter ferocity that pervades the ranks of the rebels. I do not hear of any increase in numbers, but, on the contrary, of several of theta was have been restored to their

If Gen. Butler had proclaimed martial law, when ne was about it, all this bitterness would have been neutralized, and fear would have followed. The unwise release of Ross Winans and J. Thompson Muson, and the fullure to displace the Police Commissioners and their mischief-making Marshal, and to make examples of these rebels and others engaged in the affair of the 19th of April, have only served to madden the enemies of the Republic in our midst. I tell Gen. Cadwallader, that the necessity for putting Baltimore under martial law, until he can get the existing Police authorities out of the way, is as imperative, at this moment, as it ever was, and it will be well if be is not driven by the force of circumstances to this conclusion. There is no peace for Baltimore, no safety, until he wipes out the enemies of the Federal authority now subsisting in the persons of our Police Commissioners and their Marchal.

A friend has put the annoxed paragraph in my hands from the Baltimore Sun of Friday, September 1st 1848. I wish you would publish it as its own answer to its treasonable course at the present time, in advoing the dissolution of the Union:

ing the dissolution of the Union:

"Let us remember that, although we have heard of the dissolution of the Union, we have yet to see and hear the man who will done to propose it. When that time comes, then will be demonstrated the majesty and power of the United States by the demonstrated the majesty and power of the United States by the twice of the people themselves. Then it will be due to teach those who prate of it that it cannot be. Then will be the time to demonstrate, once for all, to the civilized would, the yet unappreciated fact that the Government of the United States, with its Republican Institution, is infinitely greater than the resisted monarcary of the world, possessing the most ample capacity for the perpetuation of its unity is the sound and practical patriotism it has foatered in the popular heart. Dissolve the Union Demagogues may decision and miter their feeble incendoes; fanction may found an expect disciplination of the subject their velocity apprehensions disappointed partisans may rail and mutter their spiteful forebodings; but they can up more disable the Union than they can "——lay their band upon the san.

Or with polloted finger tarnish it."

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1861. The additional number of men for the 69th which left New-York on Wednesday afternoon arrived safely in this city this morning, in good health and spirits. They are a splendid body of men, numbering some 400. Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher's Irish Zouaves attracted marked attention. The entire force were under tracted marked attention. The entire force were under the command of Major Bagley, by whose exertions they were enlisted, assisted by Capts. T. F. Meagher, Lynch, and Bresnau, and Licuts. Butler and Wall. Several gentleman from New-York accompaned them, among whom were Gen. Sherman and Major Taylor of Albany, Dr. Philip O'Hanlon, ir., as medical officer in charge, unattached. W. L. Cole (Irish American), &c. On their arrival in this city, they were escorted by a detachment of the 65th Regiment, under command of Lieut-Col. Nugent, who marched them through Pennsylvania avenue to Georgetown College grounds,

ceived them with a cead mille failthe, a la militaire, This addition gives to the 69th Regiment a force of nearly 1,500 men.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Secession has Succumbed - Interesting Reports from Mississippi and Tennessee. From Our Special Correspondent.

Sr. Louis, May 29, 1861. "Which side are you on in the irrepressible confliet?" I asked of an old St. Louis acquaintance this morning, upon meeting him the first time for four years. "I am a Union man," he answered. "What kind of a Union man?" " This kind," was his prompt reply, throwing back his coat and pointing to one of Colt's persuaders, a hugo Navy revolver, hanging at his belt. He is a representative man of the Missouri Unionists. There is no armed neutrality or conditional Union nonsense about them. They argue against rebels with the ultima ratio; bence they have bound treason hand and foot, and it is crying piteously for

The Rebels were always in minority; but here, as everywhere else, they boast d and threatened so boisterously that even the Lovalists greatly overrated their strength. They illustrated the fact, often seen on the f ontier, and very recently in Baltimore, that ten noisy. reckless desperadoes may overawe a hundred quiet, peace-loving citizens. Like most Southrons, they swere that each one of them could whip five cowardly Yankees, or hireting Hessians, as they styled the German Republicans. But when it came to deeds instead of words their valor oozed out faster than that of Bob Acres. In every single instance from t'e unconditional surrender of Camp Jackson to the capitulation of their commanding officer yesterday, they have succumbed without striking a blow. True, the odds have been against them; but they either talked too much or did too little. The superiority of Southern courage to Northern is effectnally "played out" in Missouri.

When Camp Jackson was taken, the 800 prisoners begged to be conducted to the Arsenal by a circuitous oute, avoiding the main thoroughfares of the city. They professed to fear exciting a collision, but really dreaded the mortification of being merched in custody through the very streets which had so lately resounded with their threats. But Mesers, Lyon and Bhir said: No; we will take you to the Arsenal by the most direct route. We don't desire a collision; but if your friends choose to provoke one, there is no time like the present." So they were marched through thecrowded creets, prisoners of the same Yankees and Germans whom they had affected to despise. Since the passage through the Valley of Humiliation, Treason has been calling upon the rocks to fall upon it and the neuntains to cover it and hide it from the face of men.

The negotiations between Gen. Hurney and the State

authorities have ended, as I predicted, in a complete backing down" of the rebels. Gov. Jacksor will not be likely to raise another Secession flag in frost of his Executive mansion at Jefferson City, or to send a second agent to Louisiana for arms. The State troops, recruiting under his orders, will be disbanded. The Militia bill, which Gen. Harney so truthfully propounced "an indirect ordinance of Secession, will not be enforced. The driving out of Union men, sill going on at some points in the interior, will be stoped in every county in Missouri. If Jackson and hi accom-plices volute their agreements, the Federal arm will come down on them like a pile-driver.

The Missouri Republican has been "letting down"

beautifully for the last week. It was as really a Se cersion journal as The Charleston Mercury, mly less frank and manly. One of its proprietors and me of its business managers were among the prisoners taken at Camp Jackson. They may have belonged to the very ew Union men in that encampment; but, lies poss dog Tray, were in extremely had company. For two or three days thereafter, the paper howled fearfully about "invaded State Rights," and a "Miliary Despotism." It bitterly denounces Captain (now General) Lyon's capture of Camp Jackson; but indored Gen-Harney in advance, as an honest, just max One of Harney's first acts, after this arrival, was to vindicate and appland Lyon's course. Then The Irpublican criticized Harney severely for denouncing the Mintil Bill as unconstitutional; but the very nextday, in loading article, it declared that the Bill was it flagrate violation of both the State and Federal Communitions, and could not be enforced! And this morning it complacently " takes it for granted that the State roops now encamped at Jefferson City, as well as an other encampment, will be disbanded." The Repblican has performed a great many acrobatic feats since it was the special organ of Berder Ruffianism in Kanes; but its summerects within the last few days are qite un-

precedented specimens of journalistic agility. Of the Union forces now under arms, 5,000 sen, are on duty at the Amenal, the bights which ovelook it, and various other points commanding the civ. Five thousand more are pursuing their usual avocatons, but are well armed, drill nightly, and can be calld to duty at a moment's warning. Col. Frank Blair's legiment. quartered at the Arecnal, will give a good account of self. Three of its companies are composed of German Turners the best gymnasts on this comment. They are sinewy, muscular fellows, with deep broad chests. and compact, well-knit frames. Every um is an athlete. A few days since, a party of them by way of exercise, suddenly formed themselves ito a human pyramid, in front of their Colonel's quartes, and commenced running up, like squirrels ove each others shoulders, to the high veranda in the seond story of the building. In storming a wall, such wen would not have to wait for scaling ladders.

There are two full companies of voyagurs from the Far West-old trappers and hunters, who have smelt gunpowder, and acquired nerve and promptness in dian warfare. Another company is of Irishmen; and, whatever Pat may think of thecauses of this struggle, no one doubts his readiness to ght upon the least possible excuse. The remainder of the regiment s composed of men of American birth-many of them New-Englanders. They are all enthsinstically attucked to their commander. On the do of the capture of Camp Jackson, Col. Blair's regimet marched 25 niles from the Jefferson Barracks, and seisted in perorming that exploit before they had taen anything to at, after their long tramp.

The gentleman just from the interic of Mississippi pentioned in my last) is of Northerr birth, but has een a Pro-Slavery man all his life, util the last few weeks. He says: "The despotism as become so odious and oppressive, that I do not blieve there is now a single man in the whole South, the lived at the North until he was ten years old, whee sympathies have not become utterly alienated from the Rebels." All Northern men, no matter how longhey have been there, or how many slaves they own, are suspected, closely watched, and liable to insult. Mitary companies, composed of railroad men and menanics (mainly of Northern birth), are being disbands, for fear that they may turn against the Rebels, ancheir members distributed among other companies. Mny Northerners, within his personal observation, bay been ordered to enlist or leave the country, and haveenlisted, fearing that any attempt to escape would set them their lives if discovered. At Holly Sprins, Miss., last week, a slaveholder from Tennessee as before the Vigilance Committee, on the charge of lving said that he would rather live under the Constation of the United States than the Jeff. Davis Cestitution, and was finally let off, on the plea that he d not mean it, but had merely used the expression in the beat of ar-

Large quantities of arms and ammution have been shipped South from this city, in cast of bacon and other provisions. Many small arms ad percussion caps still find their way South, in the Inds of passen gers, as baggage is not examined at tiro. At Jackson, Tennessee, however, the trunks at valises of all passengers coming North are opene and carefully ed. Every one is liable to sult; and the remark is frequently made by the vb: "I believe that man is a d-d Yankee, going Nah to fight us." My informant succeeded in bringin away several

thousand dollars by having it secreted upon the person of a lady who accompanied him.

Some of the Mesissippi planters are plowing up their cotton and putting in corn; he estimates that about onefourth more corn than usual is planted this season. Cutting off the supplies at Cairo he is sure will cause great suffering. Corn now commands more than one dollar per bushel in the interior of Missi-sippi; and through that region, as well as in Texas, provisions are already scarce. The people begin to complain of this, and are very desirous of having Cairo taken at once (they think this can very easily be done), that their usual supplies may recommence. The young crops look well, but the incessant rains excite fears that the wheat and outs will be destroyed by rust.

The negroes everywhere are growing arrogant, and exciting suspicion. They believe that they will soon be released from bondage; and some already demand wages of their masters. An old slave remarked to my informant: "We shall all be free very soon; and we can get along here better than the whites, because we know how to work." Patrol and police forces are being increased four or five fold, and the report of a gun at night, invariably excites apprehensions.

HURRAH!

HURRAH for the battle ! Hurrah for the day When bullets shall rattle. And cannon shall rear! And freemen shall pour, From inland and shore, Their cohorts of glory! Harrah for the battle!

From the black edge of Hell, From the pit of despair, The slave in his slaving Sends shricking and wail, And tyrants turn pale To hear on the gale The roar of redemption That answers to blood!

Hurrah for the battle ! Hurrah for the free! The South wind blew softly. With pestilent breath, From morasses of death, And the graves underneath, Of soul and of body, Till Liberty slept.

Hurrah for the battle! The North wind awakes ! From mountain and forest Its banners are flying. Its trumpets are crying, And Liberty, lying In trances no more, Springs up to the battle. Hurrah! Hartford, May 13, 1961.

THE SOUTH WIND. BALMY and soft as woman's sigh, How gent y steals the South wind by With incense on its wings; The trembling leaves it softly wreaths, And to the listening forest breathes In sweet-toned whisperings.

Like plaintive music to the car, Tis sweet yet ever sad to hear That low wind's echoing monns; It brings upon the heart a speil-A voice speaks in each rushing swell, In tender melting tones.

That zephyr bears a million sighs,

And down from ever flowing eyes Are wafted with its breath,

And mingled with the wind's low chime Come wailings from that far-off clime Of wee, and pain, and death. Blow on roft breeze, a Northern gale

Shall ere long answer to thy wail, And sweep Columbia's plains: And ever onward shall it bear The voice of peace and freedom's air, Where demon terror reigns.

8. R. DIVINE.

THE UNION-RIGHT OR WRONG.

A SONG FOR THE VOLUNTEERS. BY BRIG.-GEN. GRONGE P. MORRIS-MUSIC BY She arms us for the fight! For Country, Government and Law,
For Liberty and Hight.
The Union must—shall be preserved. Our flag still o'er us fly That cause our bearts and hands has nerved,
And we will do or die.

Then come, ve hardy Volunteers, Around our standard throng, And pledge man s hope of coming yeas The Union-right or wrong!
The Union-right or wrong, haspires
The burden of our cong: It was the glory of our sires— The Union-right or wrong!

It to the duty of us all To check Rebellion's sway; To rally at the Nation's call, And we that voice obey!
Then like a band of brothers go,
A hostile legue to break,
To rost a spoil-encumber d foe,
And what is curs, retake.

Around our standard throng,
And pledge man's hope of coming years,
The Union—right or wrong!
The Union—right or wrong, inspires
The burden of our song;
It was the glory of our sires—
The Union—right or wrong!

- LET US ALONE."

"And in the synagogoe there was a man, which had a spirit of an onclean devil, and cried out with a loud voice.

Saying, Let us alone: what have we to de with thee, thou Jeans of Nameth I are thou come to destroy us?"—Luke, iv., 23, 34.

33, 34.

"And when he was come to the other side luto the country of the Gargeneues, there met bim two possessed with devils coming out of the tumbs, exceeding flerce, so that no man might come by ent of the tombs, exceeding herce, so that
that way.

"And behold, they cried out, saying. What have we to do with
thee, Jesus, the a Son of God? are those come hither to torment
us before the time?"—Matthew viii, 28, 29.

"All that we sak, is to be let alone."—Japp. Davis.

"LET US ALONE!" the unclean spirits cried-" Why com'st thou to torment us ere the time !"

" Let us alone!" still adding crime to crime, Shrieks the arch-traitor and Liberticide, Who, drunk with hate, his country bath defied, And, with confederate thieves, would drag her down From the high places of her old renown, And, with her rain, sate his devilish pride.

No. Rebel, no !- while knaves are held in scorn, And plotters of sedition are abborred; While good men shudder at the wretch forsworn, Whose perjuries mock the vengeance of the Lord;

While Justice lives, and God maintains his throne, The devils are " cast out"-not " let alone." WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH.

CHANCES OF BEING KILLED IN WAR .- Marshal Saxo.

a high authority in such things, was in the babit of saving that to kill a man in battle, the man's weight in land must be expended. A French medical and surgical gazette, published at Lyons, says that this fact was verified at Solferino, even in the recent great improvement in firearms. The Austriaus fired 8,400,000 rounds. The loss of the French and Italians was 2,000 tilled and 10,000 years det. Each was hife 2,000. rounds. The loss of the French and Italians was 2,000 killed and 10,000 wounded. Each man hit cost 700 rounds, and every man killed cost 4,200 ounces. The mean weight of a ball is one ounce; thus we find that it required, on an average, 272 pounds to kill a man. If any of our friends should get into a military fight they should feel great comfort in the fact that 700 shots may be fired at them before they are hit, and 4,200 beCONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. SIXTEENTH DAY. MONTGOMENT, May 16, 1861.

MONTGOMENT, May 16, 1861.

Congress assembled this morning at eleven o clock.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Petrie.

The proceedings in public ression yesterday were read and approved.

The only business on the public calendar was the bill reported by Mr. Brooke, the Chairman of the Committee on Patents, to establish a Patent Office and to provide for the granting and issuance of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, improvements, and designs.

The bill was read by sections and several amend-The bill was read by sections and several amend-ments were proposed, sud the time of reasing of sec-tions and delivery of remarks occupied about two hours. The bill occupies thirty-even pages of govern-ment feelscap printing. It is, he many of its features, very similar to the Patent Office law of the United States. It contained a section, which was stricken out, msking an appropriation, to be expended by the Commissioner of Parents, in the collection of agricultural statistics and for agricultural purposes. Some of the members regarded this section as opening the door to

members regarded this section as opening the deor to the collection and distribution of seeds and bollooms roots, which have proved such a source of wastern and worthless expendings under the old government. Mr. Smith of Alabama was opposed to the section making an appropriation for the purposes designated. He desired that we should save our money for war expenses, and not expend a collar of it for agricultural

Statistics and such worthless purposes.

Air. Withers of South Carolina was also epposed to arr. Withers of South Carolina was also epipered to the section making provision for an appropriation for agricultural statistics. He said it was following the very bad example of the United States Government, and holding out encouragement for gatherers of seeds, compilers or statistics, and printers of such reports to per lex the Government with such worthless affairs. He had had some experience with the rare and valuable seeds gathered by the Patent Office, and although able seeds gathered by the Patent Office, and although the land be cultivated was classed as poor land, he had employed fertilizers of approved quality, and had never been able to make anything grow from seed obtained at the Patent Office in Washington, except a very few common turnips. He has yet to hear of the first man who has been benefited or pleased with Declare man common turning. He has yet to hear of the first man who has been benefited or pleased with Patent-Office seed, and to hear of any one who has diligently read any of the Patent-Office reports.

Mr. Resign of Texas said that the section under dis-

Mr. Resign of lease said that the section under accession evidently pointed to the creation of an agricultural boreau, with a number of clerks, and would lead to a wasteful expenditure of the public fauds. The whole system under the United States Government was a humburg, and he had no reason to believe that it would result citlerently here. Besties, the franking privilege has been alclished, and it these reports were collected and printed members could not afford to pay postage on them and forward them to their constituents.

Mr. Brooke of Miss. (who reported the bill), sustained

ir. Brooke of Miss. (who reported the bill), sustained Mr. Recoke of Mrs. (who reported the bin, anatomic the section which was so warmly opposed, and said that the appropriation was not to exceed \$1,000, and there was not a word in the section which referred to seed. The appropriation was to be made out of the funds in the l'atent Office to pay for the collection of agri ultural information and stainties, which be thought would be serviceable, or at least satisfactory to the people. He cid not expect that the reports would be published, but if they were placed in the l'atent Office they could readily be examined by those who desired to do so.

Mr. Bemphil, of Texas, said he differed with his Nr. Bempth, of Pears, and a december of the colleges (Mr. Reagas) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Judge Withers) in the value they placed on the agricultural reports published by the Patent Office at Washington. He had never rent to his constituents deciments more eagerly rend or more highly valued, and be had frequently received letters thanking him

for sending them.

The discussion was continued for some time, but the Congress voted the section out of the bill.

Other sections of the till met with opposition, and

son e debats ensused.

Before the till was read through, on motion of Mr.
Toombs, its further consideration was postponed, and Congress went into secret servion.

During the reading of the Patent-Office bill and the discussion on it, Mr. Johnson, the Private Secretary of the President, presented the following message from

the President:

Exercise Durangement, May 16, 1861.

How Howers County President of Compress:
Sing I berowth transmit to Congress adollies the timates of
the Secretary of War.

The message and necompanying documents were referred to the Military Commisses. the President:

SEVENTEENTH DAY. Congress met at 11 o'clesh s. m., and, after prayer, was called to order by the President, the Hon. Howell Cobb. The journals of the previous day were read and confirmed.

The President hid before Congress the report of the previous of the President of the Pres

proceedings of the Baptist Convention of Georgia.

Mr. T.R. R. Cobb of Georgia moved that the report and proceedings be ensered on the journals without being read. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Ochiltree of Texas proceeded a memorial from the Texas and New-Orleans R should Company. He

said to did not desire the monoial read, but simply to have it referred to the Military Committee. It was accordingly referred.

Mr. Courad of Louisians presented a claim for services rendered to the Government. It was referred to the Committee on Claims.

the Committee on Clause.

He also presented the perition of the presidents of several railroad companies in Louisiana, and also a bill entitled "An net to exempt from duty certain care parchased by the New-Orleans and Carrolton railroad companies," which petition and bill were referred to the risance Committee.

The next business on the public calendar was the re-

sumption of the consideration of the act organizing and establishing a potent office.

The main or general features of the act are very

The most business on the public calculate was the resumption of the consideration of statistics, or seeds, or bulbous roots, nor for the publication of such an arrival portion of the Sists section of the Sist section of

the old Patent hav, and he was satisfied it would work well in the future.

The discussion was further continued, and the portion objected to was, on vote, stricken out.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, which prevailed, the bill, (twenty-eighth se tion) was amended as follows:

All applications by alens to obtain patents for inventions, by patentees from foreign countries, shall be made within six mosths of their taking out a patent in their own countries; nor shall letters patent be granted to any then whose Government is at war with the Conference States.

federate States.

Mr. Hemphill of Texas moved the adoption, which prevailed, of a section providing for the patenting of The bill was then passed, and Congress went into

Secret seasion.

A BILL, to be entitled an Act Regulating the Sale of Prizes and the Distribution thereof.

Secretor 1. The Congress of the Congresses States of America de sanct. That all prizes of vessels and property espitared by private armed ships, in pursuance of the Act praced by Congress recognizing the estatement of war between the United States and the Confederate States, and concerning letters of marque, prizes and prizes goods, which may be condemned in any Court of the Confederate States, and shall be sold at puelle auction by the Marshal of the District in which the same shall be condemned, within sixty days after the condemnation thereof, sufficient notice of the time and place and condition of sale being first given, on such day or days, on such terms of credit, and in such late or proportions as may be designated by the owner or owners of the privateer which may have captured the same. Provided, That the term of such credit shall not accord starty days, and

That it shall be the duty of the Marshal, within titleen

exceed #270.

Sec 4. That it shall be the dety of the Marshal, which often days after any one of prize proventy, to the in the effice of the District Court of the district where in such sole may be made, a just and true account of the assess of such prize projectly, and of all district and charges the son, together with a state me, thereto anne rate of the promisers protect lakes on prisent, thermof, which account allow be writted by the outle of the said Marshall and if the sold Marshall seal with real pay the sound of sold of the sold in the sold pay the sound of the sold Marshall seal possibly magics or refuse to file such document, he shall freely and pay the sound of sold of the sold for the sold pay the sound of the sold for the sold pay the sound of the sold pay the sold of the sold pay the sold of the sold pay prize the sold of the prize resold of property sold as aforesold, in any Court having considering the sold pay the sold pay the sold pay of the prize resold of property sold as aforesold, in any Court having considering these of the sold pay private around the prize resold of property sold as aforesold, in any Court having considering the sold pay good as a foresold, in any Court having considering the sold pay good and the sold prize resold of the sold pay the sold prize resold the property may be first brought to any other part in the Gasforeste States to be designed at the time of the resolution and complying out the value regulation with respect to the payment of decise. That before sold temoval, the sold payment of distinct Privated. That before sold temoval, the mail appared property the internal payment to be some extinctions and complying with the value regulation to the payment of decise.

As ACC to be contribed as Act Relative to Telegraph Lines of the carter for the solution of the payment of the contents of the solution of the s

Av Acv. to be entitled an Act Relative to Telegraph Lines of the

Aw Act, to be entitled an Act Relative to Telegraph Lines of the Confederate States;

Secretor I. The Congress of the Confederate States of America deseated the during the existing wer time Previously and he is hereby authorized and empowered to take such control and authorized and empowered to take such control and empowered to take such control and empowered to take such control to office connected the weight as at it such by the office connected the weight as at it such in the office that no control flexions shall be conveyed of the military operations of the Congruence to colonize the success of the Confederate States, or to give aid and constant to their examples. SEC. 2. The President shell appoint trustworthy agents in such

Suc. 3. In case the owners and managers of said flors shall re-fuse to pecult such any erizion, or shall full or refuse to keep up and continue the business of said flurs, the President is hereby employeemed to take passession of the same for the purpose aform-said.

Suc. 4. The President shall from time to time tense instructions to the agents appaint d and is the operators of the warious flows, to regulate the transmission of communications to about the operators of the Government or calculated to affect the

this the public interest.

Exc. 6. That the youn ensurior of the sgents appointed under loss out, where such agents are not officers of the Company, and the expense attenting the execution of the previous of this ext, where you'd not the previous of this ext, and the public out of the Treeseny.

Sac. 7. That no communications is eighter, nor enignation the depth of some numbers too. Said the transmitted units the

other dentities communications shall be transmitted unless the person sending the same shall be known to the agent of the Covernment to be trustweathly not useful the real purport of said communication shall be explained to said agent.

Sao, S. That the President is berely authorized, whenever if may be found necessary, or advisable for the successful procession of the war to extend exactor flow of the war to extend exactor flow of the war to extend connections between the same, the expense of sources such add it had these to be yeld out of any money in the treasury

such addit that the stothe raid out of any money in the treaser not others to an proprieted.

See 9. That and proceed and future officers of the telegraph linescenage of in recentracy of tremaintainer travellenges within the Gradies e and States, shall as shown as practicable after the passage of this not or after their appointment, takin and subscribe before any judicial affects of any norm of the tentraderses blacks the following active 1. A. H. do selected recent that set anyone and manufact the Constitution of the Confidence States of America, and wall not knowledge, directly or indirectly transmit through the telegraph way communication of information color-lated to hyper the cause of the Confidence States, or to give all or confidence to their reasons.

In a sum a t less than \$500, and in pris used for a term set less than one year.

AN ACT to anihorize a loan and the fisme of Tressury notes and to p section the punishment for forging the same, and not forging certificates of stock and bonds.

Subvisor to The Congress of the Confeders of States of Americal of security. That the Successor of the Confeders of States issue fifty militaries of admira in bonds, payable at the expirators of security rate from their date and bonds as a subvisor to the payable annually. The soid bonds after public observation to be payable annually. The said bonds after public observation must be presented and the same first meant to be payable annually. The said bonds after public observation must be three its variable to the Confederate States for its works, to be said for aportle, military stores, or for the proceeds of sales of raw produce or wind foreign table of substances for its works, to be said for aportle, military stores, or for the proceeds of sales and raw produce or wind foreign table of substances, to be paid in the form of specie or wind foreign table of substances in such assume a substance of the said bonds are such as a substance of the said bonds or said to the Confederate States, a produce date of the States of the minuted, or the exchange day the said Secretary for Iressury to see the rottes of any bank corporation or individual, but only in the manner herein prescribed, provided, that artible here constained shall be see crutical provided that artible herein constained shall be see crutical provided that orther large of the substance of these bonds.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to fix the pay of the Members of the Congress of the Confederate States of America." Approved March 11, 1861.

Sacricos I. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do exact that the above entitled act, superoved March 11, 1861, to a membed and construct as to provide that its computing the public of which its members a considered that its computing the mixed by the send route of travel from the residence of the member to the place where Congress may assemble.

Sec. 2. Itself further exected. Their this act shall take deed and be of force from its passage.

AN ACT to organize further the Burean of Superintendent of

Public Printing.
Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America
Sections 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America
do smoot that the salary of Superintendent of Public Printing
shall be +3.000, payable as other salaries of honds of boreausis
the saveral departments.
Sect. 2. The superintendent of public printing shall be entisted to a messest ger who shall receive a assay of \$6.00 per as-

tied to a measurer who shall receive and journals of Compression 3.2. 3. The publication of the laws and journals of Compression and the superintendent of public printing subject to the experision and control of publishers of new papers as to the terms of publication of the Superintendent may compare with publishers of new papers as to the terms of publication of the laws and journals, not exceeding in compensation the raise nearly just by other advertisers for similar work.

Six. 4.—The Superintendent shall have surfactly to contrast by advertising for sealed proposals for all paper necessary to do its printing or derect by Congress or either one of the financial papers and the season of the contrast by the printing or derect laws and the papers of the season of the financial formula the papers of these and its much quantities as the Superintendent and the season of the Superintendent and the Su